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Hans Torp

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EXAMINER

JAWORSKI, FRANCIS J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3768

DATE MAILED: 12/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1 – 3 and 6 as currently amended are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 7 - 8 and 4 – 5 respectively of U.S. Patent Nos. 6352507 and 6517485, further in view of Brodin et al (Computers in Cardiology Vol. 25 of record with the IDS filed 2-11-05 and which has a publication date of 13 – 16 September 1998.)

The '507 patent claims the production of strain rate values over a cardiac cycle interval.

The '485 patent claims the production of strain rate values in image frames over respective different time periods. Both claim sets when considered together with Brodin et al (which is of an authorship entity which differs from the inventive entity in this application for purposes of consideration as prior art within the obviousness

combination) suggests that an obvious application for real-strain rate imaging is in cardiac stress testing where a strain rate curve derived from the associated image pixel sets of each frame may be used to detect prolongation of for example isovolumetric contraction under ischemia which would be understood by the artisan in the passage context to mean 'provoked by the induced exercise stress'. Such a short temporal change as is being contrasted to eyeball comparison of the tissue velocity images of the prior art suggests simultaneous display of the graphs or cineloops of origin as the eyeball comparison intimates and with cardiac intervals of similar length so that the epoch length change if any can be referenced. Otherwise the R-interval would be a well-known identifiable timing reference as shown in the Brodin et al figures, and the use of progressive stress levels would have been inherently obvious since the exercise tolerance of a potentially ischemic patient cannot be absolutely forecast. The claims of the '485 patent, to the extent that they may be interpreted as claiming multiple differing circumstances of measurement apply against this feature when supplemented by the Brodin et al teaching of induced ischemic levels attendant to stress testing.


THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Jaworski Francis J. at telephone number 571-272-4738.



Francis J. Jaworski
Primary Examiner

FJJ:fjj

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